

New Advertisements.

New Cabinet Shop—Chas. Barnard.
Annual Meeting—E. Wheeler.
Boot and Shoe Store—W. Carillo.
Picture Gallery—Miss McCandless.
Acknowledgment—Charl. Elbridge.
List of Letters—Newmarket.
List of Letters—Aurora.
Weekly Leader.

Telegraph—Newmarket, Dec. 1.

Moving South.

Express Train do. do. do. 10:35 p.m.

Mail Train do. do. do. 10:40 a.m.

Express Train do. do. do. 10:40 p.m.

Moving North.

Mail Train do. do. do. 10:40 a.m.

Express Train do. do. do. 10:40 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

M. JAMES BURNS, our Travelling Agent, will visit us in a few days, the Villages of Aurora, Holland Landing, Sharon and Queenville, where we hope our friends will be prepared to liquidate the small accounts due this office.

The New Era, No. 1.

Newmarket, Friday, January 11, 1861.

General Summary.

A new Literary and Temperance paper has been started at Hamilton, C. W., under the title of "Herald of Truth." It is edited and published by G. D. Garrison, Esq., and is a very creditable journal—sensibly conducted.

Mr. Edwin Jarvis has received and accepted the office of Collector of Customs of his village. He commences the work on Monday 14th. By next we shall probably know what number of inhabitants the village contains.

The head of the "Ten Thousand Jds." Mr. J. G. Bowes, has been elected to the office of Mayor of Toronto City. The Upper Canada Metropolis is certainly a "great institution." One day they prosecute a man and find him guilty of managing city Finances, and the next, retain him as their chief magistrate.

Remember the Annual Meeting of the Electoral District Agricultural Society, which takes place in Newmarket, on Saturday the 19th instant. Prof. Beckwith will lecture at 2 o'clock, p. m., on that occasion. The farming community should make it a point to attend.

A Missionary sermon will be preached in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Sabbath evening next, by Rev. Mr. Wood, Superintendent of missions; and a Missionary Meeting will be held in the same place on Thursday evening next. Several talented speakers are expected to address the assembly.

Now Councils will hold their first meetings and work from next Monday. As it will be impossible for us to attend more than one place, we hope the various Township Clerks will favor us with a copy of minutes of proceedings in time for the following Friday's issue.

King Township has voted down the Town Hall By-law. The people were very much divided in opinion about the location, Ward No. 3, polled in its favor; but we understand the other Wards gave a large majority against it.

J. P. Lloyd—thank you. The subscriber you wrote of is still one year in arrears to the 1st January, 1861. —R. G. Wood—rent as directed. —H. S. Kewick—attended—C. D. Amos—all right. —G. A. C. Whithy—answer sent per post. —F. S. Oak Ridgeway—please forward Post-office address when the party has removed to J. H. Gates—you sent money for nine, but only forwarded eight names.

Newmarket Election.

The contest is over, and the village, after hard struggle—after exciting and fostering strong personal feelings, has succeeded in electing five gentlemen to the Council—Messrs. Hunter, Sutherland and Smith, re-elected, together with Messrs. Boulton and Trent. Whether the same bitter antagonism between individual members of the Board, will continue to manifest itself, remains to be seen; but we sincerely hope, that for the time to come, the past will be forgotten—that each gentleman will feel it a duty incumbent upon him to disown the bitter contention of the past two years, and all work with one accord for the common good.

The question of the present contest was not of politics—this was not even noticed by either party—it was a question of taxation and of Reveship. Clear Grits and Modest were to be seen voting and electioneering on all sides—the Roman Catholic vote was also divided—and, as a consequence, considerable excitement prevailed, particularly for couple of hours previous to the closing of the poll. Every elector was strongly invited, and on tendering his vote was gaily scrutinized by the respective candidates at the polling place. During the pretty strong language was used by the friends of the candidates; but after the election was over, the differences were forgotten. We said above, the question was not one of politics; this was clearly the case—for while such men as Col. Bereford, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Ross and Dr. Pyne, supported what was termed last week, the Sutherland ticket,—we also found Mr. Jas. Allan, Major Gardiner, Dr. Hackett and others, supporting the Hunter ticket,—and as both tickets had a preponderance of Clear Grits, it is good civil, therefore, the result was not one of politics.

One dastardly act was perpetrated by the agents of the Hunter party on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, and that is the plundering of the village with a hand calculated to arouse strong religious feelings between Protestants and Catholics, were for the sake of damaging Hunter and his aids. We do not pretend to say who the perpetrators were, neither do we charge the open either of the candidates but believe the scheme was concocted and carried, by those who reckoned the result would differ. It was asserted during the election, that the placard was issued at this time.

This we emphatically deny,—and furthermore we positively assert that not a single copy of the signs and kinds used in that card, can be found in the Hunter office. A card has been offered for the discovery of perpetrators of the delict, in order that they may be exposed to the censure of indignation public. With the exception of above, the election passed off quite as was anticipated.

During the evening, after the result had been declared by the Returning Officer, the card of Messrs. Hunter, Boulton and Trent was exhibited at the North American Hotel, where toasts were drank and speeches made until about 11 o'clock—when the new Council is composed of men quite qualified to discharge the important du-

ties devolving upon them. For the time to come, now that the election is over, we shall cease to look upon them as parties, but individuals—and judge them accordingly. At the first meeting, the Recov. will be chosen and the Standing Committees of the year appointed, this will be all, unless some member of the Council should think proper to introduce a By-Law for the appointment of an Inspector—at least, we presume.

Meeting of Parliament.

By a notice in the *Canada Gazette*, published by authority, we learn that Parliament has been further protracted till some time in February next, and not then to meet for the despatch of business. The late squalid arrangements of the Upper Canada portion of the Ministry, it appears, has exasperated them from "settling their respective departments in order." True, the Legislature has unequivocally declared it would best suit the convenience of the members' assembly not later than the month of January—and it is equally true, that legislation on many important, private and public, is much needed—why, loudly demanded; but what care Messrs. Cartier & Co., so long as they can draw their salaries and stave off the day of reckoning? The storm of indignation aroused by their conduct during the visit of His Royal Highness to this Province, must be avenged by the concoction of some scheme calculated to prove a safety, or divert its effects to another channel—the demands of the Grand Trunk and Canada's English Bankers must be acceded to, and therefore some plan must be evolved in order to accomplish the object and at the same time present an outward appearance of positive gain to the people of this Province. All these things require time,—and this accounts for no notice in the *Gazette* that Parliament is further protracted till the 8th February, and not then to meet for the despatch of business."

Government organs are beginning to discuss the question of a Federation of the British Provinces; and it may be, this subject will receive a passing notice in the speech from the Throne, or the opening of the approaching session. If so, it will pave the way for discussing at length our relations with Lower Canada in particular, and the sister Colonies in general; but we are of opinion that no measure will be submitted until after the next election—which will probably take place early this coming fall, bringing the question before Parliament the session, however, may serve to divert public attention from detecting the result of some of the schemes the Administration have in hand, until too late to apply a remedy, or two, to the neglect of their departments, they have found it impossible to comply with the request of the propo's representatives.

Now, with your permission I will proceed to lay before you numerous renders the leading features of a system that will, in my opinion, prove a stupendous. In the first place, you may perceive, that after all that has been said and done, it is a matter, Aurora *must* become the County Town. Newmarket may talk,—Sharon may contend,—Richmond Hill may snarl,—Holland Landing may growl,—but after all, Aurora is the spot.—Everything conspires to point to this conclusion. Not only is it the focus of Politics, Religion and Literature, but it is pre-eminently so of Law. Not your common law, but the real genuine law out of the "Big Bullocky imported."

And although this law is dispensed every day, when there is the slight chance, yet it is none of your common law after all. The "Supreme Court" established here, has established a tariff of penalties for the various crimes known to our laws, few only of which I will mention in order to give you a faint idea of its magnificient impartiality.—For stealing sheep, when the case is very clearly proved, the criminal to return the sheep and fleeces and pay the cost of the Court. For house-breaking and taking property therefrom, criminal to return property and pay costs of Court! sure. For shooting dog, beyond the distance prescribed by law, from his master—twenty-four dollars and costs of Court, the fine *qua non*: and so on through all the different grades of crime.—Now, sir, you will easily perceive why Aurora is destined to become the County Town, and also the remedy for the evils complained of by your correspondents—Aurora being the County Town and a "Chief Justice" domiciled therein, the various Justices throughout the County will only be under necessity of calling on the illustrious chief, and obtain from him a schedule of crimes with his Tariff of penalties attached, and one uniform system of dealing with offenders will speedily obtain throughout the county. Another advantage applicants may avail themselves of, not possessed by other localities is this, there are necessarily many minor details that the chief could not condescend to notice and which is not recorded in the big book and a knowledge of these may be obtained upon very reasonable terms from the chief's clerk, who has one eye constantly open for the main chance, and the clink of a few cents will procure a favorable legal opinion, to both plaintiff and defendant.

Now, Mr. Editor, if any other locality combines so many advantages, I would like to visit it. Newmarket may contain more inhabitants, but has it a chief Justice? Sharon may boast a Temple, but has it a "Big Bark?" Richmond Hill may glory in excursion, but has it a Supreme Court? No sir! Aurora alone combines all these, and the Clerk to boot. The man who possesses all knowledge of law, law and literature, and who can pronounce as well upon a point of law, as on a side of leather, or the exquisite proportions of a glass of half and half—then, sir, with all these advantages in her favor let Aurora become the County seat, and the cure of the ill complained of by your correspondents will follow, as a matter of course.

Municipal Elections.

King—A correspondent from King writes us that all the old Councillors were elected, except Capt. Armstrong—the latter being defeated by Mr. Alexander Thompson.—The Council for 1861, therefore will be Messrs. J. P. Wells, A. Davis, A. Webb, W. Moore and A. Thompson.

Whitewell—A pretty strong contest took place in this Township between the North and South—each party trying to elect a majority. Mr. R. Macmillan, of Aurora, also ran with the view to defeat one of the Northern men, but was rejected. At the close of the poll it was found three were elected above and two below the Ridges.—Four of the old Council were so elected.

Mr. Brodie did not offer and Mr. E. Wheeler was returned in his place. The new Council for 1861, therefore, will be Messrs. Irons, Randall, Harrison, Macklem and Wheeler.

Newmarket—Three of the old Councillors re-elected and Messrs. Bellhouse and Trent substituted for Messrs. Wallis and Davison. Mr. Wallis did not offer for re-election. The new Council for 1861 is composed of Messrs. Sutherland, Smith, Trent, Bellhouse and Hunter.

East Gwillimbury—Three of the old Councillors re-elected, and Messrs. Sillies and Pernham substituted for Messrs. McLeod and Sauls. The new Council is composed of Messrs. Holborn, Doan, Shunworth, Sillies and Pernham.

Holland Landing—This is the first election for this village. The following gentlemen compose the Council—Messrs. McLeod, Thorpe, Parsons, Clark and Wilson.

North Gwillimbury—Old Council re-elected—Henry, 127; H. Harper, 120; T. Evans, 123; J. Martin, 125; E. Alden 126; A. Wyndham, 4; G. Tindall, 4.

West Gwillimbury—Thomas Parker, William Arthur, Andrew Stodder, Thomas Atkinson and John Ritchie.

Brantford—The contest here was between the East and West parts of the village with regard to the selection of location and property of building a Market House—the former in favor and the latter opposed. A majority was returned in favor of the Western ticket. The new Council is composed of Messrs. Morton, Harry, Thompson, Ross and George.

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West Gwillimbury—Thomas Parker, William Arthur, Andrew Stodder, Thomas Atkinson and John Ritchie.

Election of Trustees.

The Annual Meeting for the election of Trustees and the transaction of usual annual business, took place in the Congregational School Room, Prospect Street, on Wednesday last. The attendance was large—much larger than on many previous occasions.

On motion of the chairman of the board, Mr. J. B. Caldwell was requested to act as chairman, and Mr. Alexander, Secretary.

The Annual Report was then read, and adopted, after which the Auditors' and Trustees' Reports were also submitted and adopted.

The election of two Trustees, to supply the places of Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Ronaldson, retiring Trustees, then took place, and resulted in favor of Messrs. J. Rhinchart and J. W. Marston.

The meeting then discussed at considerable length the propriety and propriety of making the School free. It was finally decided, however, that the course heretofore pursued should be followed in order to accomplish the object and at the same time present an outward appearance of positive gain to the people of this Province. All these things require time,—and this accounts for no notice in the *Gazette* that Parliament is further protracted till the 8th February, and not then to meet for the despatch of business."

The meeting then adjourned.

We wish to distinctly understand that we are responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Mr. Editor.—In looking over your valuable journal, I see from time to time complaints or comments on the conduct, ability, or legal acumen of Justices of the Peace, in different localities. Sometimes we find a communication from your sister village across the river, commenting rather freely upon Village Justices, and then again read a communication from another locality, in similar language holding up to the gaze of the intelligent public the name of omission as well as commission of the chosen conservators of the public peace. Such, Mr. Editor, will continue to be the case, until a better system is devised—a system that will give uniformity, as well as legal certainty to the proceedings and decisions of Justices of the Peace.

And, sir, in my opinion the man who will elaborate this system, and promulgate it, will be a man of great talents and a man of high character. He must be a man who will be able to command the respect and confidence of the public, and who will be able to sustain his position in the public estimation.

Mr. Seward and Mr. Bates have both accepted the position which have been offered them. With regard to the other, gentlemen named, we are not aware that either of them has yet received a positive appointment, nor indeed, with regard to Messrs. Scott and Graham do we know how far the negotiations have proceeded. Of these gentlemen, the first is a liberal Whig of Virginia, and a thorough-going Union man; the second was Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, and was the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1852, on the same ticket with Gen. Scott.

With regard to Mr. Cameron, it has been reported for some days past the Treasury had positively been offered him, but we are unable to affirm that this is a mistake. Mr. Lincoln has, we presume, been led to the determination to invite him to a place in the cabinet; but we imagine that, in any letters that may have been written by Mr. Lincoln on the subject, no decided indication has been given to the particular portfolio which he may desire him to accept.

As for Mr. Chase, there can be no question that his appointment to the Treasury will be hailed by the whole country with unanimous approval. He is not only one of the very ablest, but one of the purest statesmen of the Union, and in extricating the State of Ohio from the financial complications consequent upon the collapse of 1857, he exhibited a rare combination of energy, tact and skill. He is in good spirits and hopes that reason will operate on the misguided people before long.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

The latest information which has reached us respecting the composition of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet indicates that the various departments will probably be filled about as follows:—

STATE.....William H. Seward of New York.
TREASURY.....Salomon P. Chase of Ohio.
ATTY GEN. Edward Bates of Missouri.
WAR.....Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania.
NAVY.....Robert E. Scott of Virginia.
INTENTION.....Wm. A. Graham of N. Carolina.
P.M. GEN. Gideon Welles of Connecticut.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

After sharp contest the poll closed as follows:—McCrory, 154; Graham, 133; Sonnenfels, 132; Etenden, 129; Simpson, 113; Dougall, 99. The first five were there elected.

There was an evident desire to exclude Mr. Simpson, on account of his having expended too much of the public funds in improving his own property, and the judges will undoubtedly rule that he is not entitled to sit.

Mr. Anderson, by mistake, for Anderson, and have ruled that he is not entitled to sit. The other four were elected.

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There was an evident desire to exclude Mr

Carder Boy's New Year's Address.

Old time is dying—lightly tread
Around his shivering, icy bed;
His looks broken life's last throes,
Enrobed in chilly threads of snow.
There lies the monarch low at last,
Who swayed his sceptre o'er the past;
Whose stocks will for one brief year,
Rule earth with folly, joy and fear;
But all with Merry hearts prepare,
To welcome the young coming Year,
Who will like Phoenix form erato,
From ashes of the fire that did.

Battle now over—the exploits eliz;
Of the short-lived capricious King,
Or execrate without disgraces,
The faults his wayward life supplies.
First Italy—charmed spot of earth,
Where arts and science hid their birth,
Where Liberty first laid beam,
Shed forth her blissful powers sup're,
Inspiring land! O! land divine!
The world reveres thy classic shrines;
And we with joyous heart exult,
Behold again the splendor rise.

Gäribaldi, thy honored name,
High in the temple bright of Fame—
Inscribed with Washington's alone—
Far, far, above all earth hath known.
At thy command up rose the mts.,
The Rubicon of Straits they pass—
Like meteors, from Iold to shore,
And despotism is no more.
Emanuel and Cavour wise,
Bld the confronated nation rise,
And prove, that the Italian cause
Is worthy of the world's applause.
While Britain's power—supremely great,
Protects the infant Siclon state;
Her Lion blocks the despot's way,
And keeps the Russian bear at bay.

Yes, vast events mark the old year,—
Japan starts on the world's career.—
Arts and science, commerce rise,
She is inspired anew with life.
And the Celestial Empire, too,
Is opened up to view:
And Western Banners are unfurled
At Pekin—o'er a new-born world.

We bid the Old World now adieu
And touch on events of the New.
The Yanks Nation's voice supreme,
Avoked the South from her black dream.
And shows she can no longer cravo
The North, to catch and bind the slave,
As Lincoln in the chair of state
Will seal the "Institution's" fate.
"Secession," every tyrant cries,
"We break the Union and arise,
In all our sovereign Southern right
"Against the Northern negro spite."

But homeward flies the jaded muse,
To sing our own domestic news
Of Politics—where Freedom reigns,
Except the fretting Gothic chaises.
The visit of the Prince of Wales—
The dynasty itself resists,—
As the sequins will shortly show,
First symptoms of volcanic thro.
When first announced, his coming steat.
All were prepared to fondly greet,
The Son and Heir of our good Queen,
With welcome heartfelt and supreme.
But suddenly to zero fell
The favor of the magic spell.
First, at Quebec the Prince was met
By Major and a mongrel etc.
And next to the "Inferior race"—
Came the old bauble called a "Mace,"
With Parliament's two houses stale—
A dragging, cringing, worthless tail.
And then to cap the whole with grace,
In polished language of the race,
The strange Address to "England's pride,"
In French was read—and he replied.
But soon as Edward Wetmore came,
Where Britons British freedom claim,
A change came o'er the stately dream—
"No Party Colors" was the theme,
As Plato holy water hates—
The bloody Turk the christians rates,
Or as a bull a scarlet rag—
So Carter hates an Orange flag.
Tho' Premier threatened to resign,
And John A. to his fate consign,
If Orange flag or arch salute
His Royal Highness and his wife:—
Thus stood John A. between two fires—
The opposite, extreme desires,—
Office, with all its rich stipends,
And duty to his Orange friends.
But with an instinct true to self,
He chose the all-absorbing self;
And handed o'er the "Orange boys"
As if they were but simple toys:
Doge respectively to the citizens of
ENNEWMARKET.

And surrounding country, that he has opened a shop, in the building adjoining Mr. Hatchet's Watch Shop, where, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and the engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the premium.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

RICHARD STRIGLEY,
Newmarket, November 20, 1860.

REASONABLE PRICE!
PURE COD LIVER OIL

The Hypophysis of Lime, Soda and Iron, Quinine, Moro's Indian Root Pill, Vermifuge, and a supply of Botanic Medicines just received. Also,

Trusses, Syringos, Sponges, &c., &c.

Physicians and Dealers Supplied on liberal Terms.

The Drug Store, Corner of Main and Water Streets, Newmarket, Aug. 4, 1859.

For Sale or to Let,

A DWELLINGHOUSE and GARDEN PLOT.

The House is one and a half stories high, tastefully situated on Wellington Street, and has an excellent garden attached. For particular info. apply to

RICHARD STRIGLEY,
Newmarket, November 20, 1860.

REASONABLE PRICE!

Cord Wood Wanted,

At the NEW ERA OFFICE, in payment for

Subscription. To be delivered immediately.

Newmarket, December 5, 1860.

O. FORD.

Holland Landing, Jan. 9, 1860.

REASONABLE PRICE!

HOLLAND LANDING.

General Agent, British North American Colonial CHARLES F. TILSTONE

MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss of Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent. of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

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R. H. SMITH, Agent.

Newmarket.

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W.H. HARRIS,

Watch & Clock Maker,

(from England.)

Depts respectively to the citizens of

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And surrounding country, that he has opened a shop, in the building adjoining Mr. Hatchet's Watch Shop, where, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and the engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the premium.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

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